

MRS. KING HELD  
VIRTUAL PRISONER  
IN HOTEL BY MEANS

Woman and Her Money Absolutely Under His Control.  
WITNESS FOR STATE  
MAKES REVELATIONS

Most Damaging Part of Testimony Not Allowed to Get Before Jury.

EVIDENCE OF SECOND WILL.

Prisoner Quoted as Saying He Was Preparing to Surprise Whole United States.

(By Associated Press.)  
CONCORD, N. C., November 28.—An announcement was made late to-day by the State that it allowed to introduce in evidence alleged statements of Mrs. Maude A. King that it could be shown that several months before she met death near her home last August that the woman and her money were "absolutely under control" of Gaston B. Means, and that she at the time from May until July, was "virtually a prisoner" in a fashionable hotel near Chicago.

Means is on trial here charged with murder of the woman, who had employed him as her business agent.

The statements were made to the court while the jury was out, and the State announced that it expected to prove them if Willard J. Rockefeller, managing director of the hotel, were allowed to testify to alleged statements Mrs. King made to him. The court held that he could only tell what Mrs. King told him while in the presence of the defendant. Rockefeller said Mrs. King never talked to him in the presence of Means.

Rockefeller, according to the solicitor, also would testify that Mrs. King told him that she was "helpless, but expected to get out from under this control shortly, and do as she pleased." This also was ruled against and did not get to the jury. The solicitor announced that this alleged statement on the part of Mrs. King was the "motive the State partly relies upon."

NEVER TALKED TO MRS. KING.

IN PRESENCE OF MEANS.  
The jury then was recalled, and Rockefeller went on the stand and told of Means, Mrs. King and a party of friends and relatives staying at his hotel from May to July last. He also testified that he never talked to Mrs. King in Means's presence. He added that after a conversation he had with Mrs. King that Means had threatened that the whole party would leave the hotel if Rockefeller ever talked to Mrs. King again or to Mrs. Mary C. Melvin, her sister.

Rockefeller testified Means threatened to cancel every room the party had in the hotel if Rockefeller did not heed what was said to him. Means reminded him, the hotel man said, that the party occupied ten rooms.

"You may talk to old seventy-six all you want to," Rockefeller quoted Means as saying, and added that he asked Means who "old seventy-six" was, and that Means said he referred to Mrs. Anna L. Robinson, Mrs. King's mother, a member of the party, who has been residing at Asheville since Mrs. King's death. She is seventy-six years old.

"I'm preparing to spring a will that will surprise the whole United States and I don't want anybody to talk to her," Rockefeller asserted Means told him, referring again to Mrs. King.

MEANS WAS PREPARING  
TO OFFER WILL FOR PROBATE.  
New York and Chicago officials who are here as witnesses, and have brought evidence which the State expects to offer, have asserted Means was preparing to offer for probate an alleged second will of the late James C. King, of Chicago, which would give \$2,000,000 to Mrs. King in addition to approximately \$1,000,000 she as King's widow inherited under the first will.

Rockefeller told the jury the party at his hotel consisted of Means, Mrs. King, Mrs. Melvin, Mrs. Gaston B. Means, her baby and nurse and Henry Deitch and W. R. Patterson, the former of whom he described as Means's "watchman," and the latter Means's father-in-law. Their bills, he said, ran from \$165 to \$175 a week. Each month he said a check for \$1,000 came to Mrs. King, and that Means cashed this check, or had it credited to Mrs. King's bill, and from it he paid the bills of all except Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Melvin.

On cross-examination, Rockefeller admitted part of his knowledge regarding the checks was from what his clerks made. On at least one occasion, however, he said he got his information first hand.

DEITCH KEPT WATCH  
WHEN MEANS WAS AWAY.  
Rockefeller testified also that Deitch watched in the lobby, keeping an eye on Mrs. King when Means was away, and that Mrs. King was never allowed to leave the hotel except when one of the two men went with her. The latter statement was ruled out on Rockefeller's admission that it was partly from hearsay. A moment later, on cross-examination, he said Mrs. King was "timid" in the presence of Means, and this also was ruled out.

The witness, who was the last on the stand before adjournment, after a long day in which events preceding and following the woman's death at Black-welder Springs, near here, had been described by several witnesses, de-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Experts Support Claim  
That Mrs. DeSaulles  
Was Not Accountable

Drs. Jelliffe and Johnson  
Tell of Diagnoses Made  
Shortly After Killing  
of Husband.

(By Associated Press.)  
MINEOLA, N. Y., November 28.—Taking of testimony in the trial of Mrs. Blanca DeSaulles, on a charge of murdering her divorced husband, John L. DeSaulles, August 3, neared an end in the Supreme Court here to-day.

Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, a widely-known alienist, and Dr. Louis C. Johnson, styled a "physiological chemist," told from the witness stand of diagnoses they made of Mrs. DeSaulles's condition shortly after the tragedy. Their evidence tended to support the Chilean woman's claim that she was not accountable for her actions when she fired the revolver shots and killed DeSaulles.

"Hypothecosis," the disease of the thyroid gland, which here attorneys maintain affected the defendant at the time of the shooting, was frequently mentioned by the experts. Incidental to their examination an X-ray photograph, purporting to show that Mrs. DeSaulles also was suffering from brain pressure, resulting from a fractured skull, was introduced in evidence.

Miss Suzanne Montau, Mrs. DeSaulles's maid, who accompanied her in an automobile from her home to that of her former husband just before the shooting, was the only other witness examined to-day whose testimony is regarded as having an important bearing on the case.

NO DISCREPANCIES  
ON THREE MAIN POINTS.  
There were discrepancies in the maid's answers to-day when compared with those she gave in a deposition taken by counsel for the prosecution and defense shortly after August 3. District Attorney Weeks pointed out material differences in the two accounts of the scene in DeSaulles's living-room when the shots were fired, but on three main points he was unable to move Miss Montau from her first narrative.

"Mrs. DeSaulles told me to go with her—that she was going over to 'The Box' to get little Jack," said the maid, in reference to her mistress's purpose in making the trip. The prosecution claims Mrs. DeSaulles went to her divorced husband's home intending to shoot him.

"Didn't Mrs. DeSaulles tell you just after the shooting that she was glad she did it, and that she hoped he died?" asked Attorney Weeks.

"That is not so," replied Miss Montau, emphatically.

The third point on which the maid's testimony remained firm was her declaration that Mrs. DeSaulles said, entering "The Box," that she had come to take her boy home with her.

As to the manner in which Mrs. DeSaulles fired the shots and whether DeSaulles was facing her or had turned away, the witness seemed confused. Previously she had said her mistress took the revolver from her pocket and fired in a deliberate manner; that she shot three times and DeSaulles did not move, whereupon she fired twice more. To-day the defendant was accused by a sudden impulse.

HAD SYMPTOMS OF MARKED  
HYPOTHYROID CONDITION.  
The testimony of Dr. J. Sherman Wright, Mrs. DeSaulles's physician, during her three months' imprisonment, and that of Drs. Jelliffe and Johnson all tended to show she had symptoms of "a marked hypothyroid condition" when they examined the defendant a few days after her arrest.

The doctors said this disease is caused by an insufficiency of the secretions of the thyroid gland in the blood stream. Without an adequate amount of these secretions, they declared, the vital processes of the body are retarded and the patient's mental functioning becomes impaired.

The witnesses bore out Mrs. DeSaulles's contention that she knew nothing of her surroundings in the jail until several days after the shooting. They said that when they examined the defendant she seemed irrational and could not make coherent replies to their questions.

When the trial resumed Friday following Henry B. Catherham, Mrs. DeSaulles's attorney is expected to have ready for submission to the alienists who were examined to-day a lengthy hypothetical question, the answers to which he believes will further strengthen his claim regarding Mrs. DeSaulles's mental condition.

District Attorney Weeks has not yet indicated who he will call to testify in the attack he is expected to make on the testimony of the experts summoned by the defense. It is believed that the taking of testimony will be completed by the end of the week, provided Justice Manning holds court Saturday. In that event, there are indications the case will go to the jury for a verdict by Monday night.

IGLEHARDT CALLED  
AS FIRST WITNESS.  
D. Stewart Iglehardt, an importer, was the first witness called to-day. He said he and his wife had been acquainted with Mrs. DeSaulles's family for years. Iglehardt said he received a telephone call from Mrs. DeSaulles the night of the tragedy. She said she was "terribly worried" because "Jack" had not been returned to her home by DeSaulles, and asked him to go with her to "The Box" to get him.

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NAVY TO OPERATE  
MERCHANT SHIPS

Plan Approved as Best Method of Safeguarding Vessels Traversing Submarine Zone.

WILL USE NAVAL RESERVES  
Present Officers and Men Now in Merchant Fleet to Be Enlisted.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, November 28.—Naval operation of all American merchant ships engaged in transatlantic service is planned by the government to safeguard vessels traversing the submarine zone. The proposal has the approval of Secretaries Baker and Daniels and will be adopted by the Shipping Board.

The plan is to operate the ships with naval reserves, enlisting into the service the present officers and men of the merchant fleet. Those who do not wish to enlist would be shifted to the South American and Pacific trades, although officials believe the great majority are ready to enter the navy service.

Naval operation of the merchant fleet has been talked of since the United States went to war, but heretofore the Shipping Board has objected to naval crews for any vessels other than transports. Officials of the board finally have been won over, and at a conference to-day with War and Navy Department officials they endorsed the plan as the best method of getting and keeping trained and disciplined crews. It will be formally adopted probably next week.

A greater part of the American merchant marine already is engaged in overseas service, and virtually all of the new ships coming from the ways will be put into the trade. It is estimated that some 15,000 merchant ship officers and seamen will be taken into the naval reserve service. Regulations will undergo adjustments designed to make enlistment easy.

PROBLEM OF PAY  
SATISFACTORILY SOLVED.  
The problem of pay for both officers and men has been solved by an arrangement under which owners of vessels would make up the difference between the navy pay and the present war rate. An enlisted man in the navy reserve is paid about one-third of what ordinary seamen in the merchant service now are drawing. Merchant fleet officers also are paid now more than are naval officers in the lower commissioned grades.

Both the Shipping Board and the Navy Department are conducting training schools, and under the plan, the Shipping Board's schools would be turned over to the Navy Department. Men applying for training first would be enlisted in the reserves, and then given training. There is great difficulty now in finding men such as trained in the Shipping Board's schools, and enlistment before training would solve this problem. More than 100,000 officers and men, it is estimated, will be needed to man the great fleet of vessels next year. The Navy Department already has trained nearly 50,000 men for the reserve service.

It is considered likely that some seamen will refuse to enter the reserves because of the fact that once in the navy they will be subject to military discipline during the war. Such men would be placed on ships in other trade routes, but eventually it appears probable the plan will be extended to all services, and men refusing to join the reserves may be forced out. Extension of the plan, officials believe, will work out automatically. If a ship, for instance, were withdrawn from the South American service for a trip through the war zone, all her officers and men would be compelled to become members of the reserves before sailing, but a ship withdrawn from transatlantic service for another service would retain her naval reserve officers and crew.

MANY OFFICERS AND MEN  
ALREADY IN RESERVES.  
Many merchant officers and men already are in the reserve but have not been called into service. The Navy Department's policy has been to enlist all the men it could, but where a man is performing already active sea service he has been left on the inactive list.

Nationalization of the merchant fleet by using naval reserve crews will have no practical effect upon the treatment of the ships in foreign ports, as all of them will ply to allied countries. It probably will make the crews liable to capture as prisoners of war, but since the German economy rarely undertakes to carry off prisoners, the effect of this will be negligible.

SIX DROWN IN CAPSIZING  
Dutch Sailors Lose Lives in Baltimore Harbor When Launch Is Overturned.

(By Associated Press.)  
BALTIMORE, Md., November 28.—Six men, all members of the crews of three Red Sea steamships lying at this port, were drowned and nine were rescued early to-day when a launch carrying them to their ships capsized in the harbor. All were Hollanders.

Six of the survivors were taken to a hospital suffering from exposure. Among the dead were D. Wiekpeks, chief engineer of the steamer Winterdyk, and C. Rotshrat and R. Kaupfers, assistant engineers of the same vessel.

HUNS WILL CONFER  
WITH BOLSHIEVSKI

Members of U. S. Mission Expected to Give New Ideas to Conference

(By Associated Press.)  
PARIS, November 28.—Delegates from other countries to the inter-allied conference, which includes representatives from all the members of the coalition, great and small, are welcoming the presence here for the conference of the American delegation as bringing available fresh minds and fresh points of view in the consideration of all questions. The Americans are meeting everywhere with a most cordial feeling and desire to listen to their suggestions and consider such measures as they may initiate.

When the mission arrived it was understood that only its chairman, Colonel House; General Bliss, the chief of staff; and Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, would attend the full sessions of the conference. The other members of the mission will take part in the discussions of the mission, which is not yet determined, will depend upon what the make-up of the representatives of the other countries will be.

Mathieu Sevastopol, who has been counselor of the Russian embassy here throughout the successful changes in the embassy since the revolution, and who occupied that post previously under the old regime, will sit in the conference.

Mr. Maklakov, the new ambassador, has not yet presented his credentials to President Poincaré, as he is waiting to see what happens in Russia, but he also will have a place in the conference as an observer. He has made an admirable personal impression upon the French and allied diplomats.

Colonel House had a long conference to-day with Premier Clemenceau and another later with David Lloyd George, the British Premier. He was a guest of James Hays Hyde at dinner this evening.

The British mission, all told, inclusive of clerks and other attaches, numbers 143 persons.

Six members of the British mission to the United States also are here, among them Earl Rending, Viscount Northcliffe, Sir Charles Gordon and Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell Stuart.

That Japan is attaching considerable interest to the conference is indicated by the fact that, in addition to Baron Chinda, Baron Matsui, ambassador to France; Kumakura Hondo, counselor to the embassy, and four other Japanese are watching the proceedings.

The conference will be held in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MEET ON SUNDAY  
TO OPEN PARLEYS  
FOR AN ARMISTICE

Germans Give Quick Acquiescence to Russian Proposal.

SLAV REPRESENTATIVES  
CROSS TO TEUTON LINES

Certain That Entente Allies Will Pay No Attention to Overtures.

ITALIANS STILL HOLDING OUT

Austro-German Invaders, in Repeated Attacks, Unable to Gain Additional Terrain.

(By Associated Press.)  
Sunday next has been set by the Germans as the date for a conference with the Bolsheviki leaders, for the purpose of negotiating an armistice. The arrangement for the discussion followed a visit of representatives of the Bolsheviki to the German military authorities on the Teuton side of the fighting front in Russia. The Germans apparently gave quick acquiescence to the proposals of the Russians for an armistice looking to an ultimate peace, for only a few hours intervened between the visit of the Russians to the German line and acceptance by the Germans of the proposition made to them.

While the negotiations are expected to embrace an armistice on all the fronts of the belligerent countries, it is certain that the entente allies will give no heed to the overtures, either of the Bolsheviki, who comprise the radical section of the Russians, who long have desired Russia to cease fighting, or of the Germans, who for even a greater period of time have been endeavoring to put into operation negotiations for a peace that would prove a suitable one for themselves and their allies.

BOLSHIEVSKI LEADERS  
DISTRUST GERMANY.  
That the Bolsheviki leaders are distrustful of the Germans, although they have agreed to enter into negotiations for an armistice, is apparent from the fact that Ensign Kriylenko, the Bolsheviki commander-in-chief, has ordered, pending the conference, that there shall be no fraternizing on the part of the Russians with the Germans, and advised vigilance and caution by the troops.

Meanwhile, the great interallied conference was convened in Paris, and doubtless it will be discussed all phases of the tangled situation in Russia, and some method agreed upon to bring the disaffection to an end and permit of the Russian army taking up the gage of battle again or of putting the Bolsheviki element in the category of an ally of the central powers.

On the fighting front in Northern France, the battle between the British and the Germans for points of vantage around Cambrai continued throughout Tuesday night, but on Wednesday died down to somewhat small proportions. The Germans have brought up large numbers of re-enforcements and the fighting for Bourlon village, the Bourlon wood and Fontaine Notre Dame was waged with great bitterness, the positions several times changing hands.

East of the Ypres violent artillery activity is in progress, especially on the sector of Passchendaele, and it seems probable that another big battle in this region is brewing.

To the south in the region of St. Quentin, north of the Aisne and in the vicinity of Verdun, there have been small infantry operations, with the advantage resting with the French troops.

MAURICE ANNOUNCES  
CRISIS IN ITALY IS PAST.  
The Italians continue to hold tenaciously to their northern front between the Breno and Piave Rivers against the Austro-German forces, who have been unable in repeated attacks to gain additional terrain. An armistice, in order that they might bury their numerous dead, has been requested by the Austrians, but owing to lack of faith in the enemy's intentions the Italians refused to grant it. Major-General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British War Office, upon those official statement much importance is placed, announces that the crisis in Italy has passed.

Jerusalem is within sight of the British forces operating in Palestine, but Turks in force have been gathered about the city, and it is not improbable that a great battle will have to be fought for its possession. To meet the emergency the British are hurriedly bringing additional men, guns and supplies.

Twenty-one British merchantmen were sunk by mines or submarines last week—four more in the aggregate than were sent to the bottom the previous week.

DECEMBER 2 IS SET  
FOR THE NEGOTIATIONS.  
(By Associated Press.)  
PETROGRAD, November 28.—Representatives sent by Ensign Kriylenko, the Bolsheviki commander-in-chief of the Russian army, have been received in the German lines, and informed by the German commander that the Germans have officially consented to im-

Priority Order Asked  
To Relieve Fuel Famine

Garfield Wants Coal and Coke Shipments to Have Right of Way Over Other Freight.

URGES EARLY EFFECTIVE DATE  
Situation, Already Critical, Made Worse by Coming of Cold Weather With Consequent Slowing Up Railway Traffic.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, November 28.—A general priority order, giving coal and coke companies the right of way over other freight movement, was requested to-day by Fuel Administrator Garfield to relieve the country-wide fuel shortage.

This situation, already critical, has been made worse by the coming of cold weather with its consequent slowing-up of railway traffic. In asking the order, Dr. Garfield suggested it be put into force as soon as possible. Coal under the priority desired would move over the railway lines with foodstuffs, shipments of which are subordinated to the transportation of actual supplies. At present, coal must take its place along with general freight. The order also would provide for priority rights for empty coal and coke cars, which would be returned to mines and ovens as soon as emptied.

With the railroads pooling their facilities, as planned by the Railroad War Board, and coal moving promptly, the mines, it is declared, would be able to produce at very near their maximum.

SLOW CAR MOVEMENT  
IS CHIEF OBSTACLE.  
The chief obstacle to maximum production now is the slow movement of cars, according to officials of the National Coal Association, who issued a statement to-night declaring there is on hand in the country now less than a week's coal supply, and asserting that industries are facing an actual coal famine. If the situation is not remedied immediately, the statement said, many of the larger industries and scores of public utilities plants will be forced to suspend operations, probably for days at the time.

The mines of the country, the coal association declares, are operating at only 77 per cent of their capacity because they cannot ship their coal after taking it from the ground. Consumption is increasing, while production is at a standstill.

THREE KINGS IN KRISTIANA  
Gustave, of Sweden, and Christian, of Denmark, Guests of Haakon, of Norway.

(By Associated Press.)  
KRISTIANA, November 28.—King Gustave, of Sweden, and King Christian, of Denmark, have arrived here with their respective Premiers and Foreign Ministers. The monarchs will remain in Kristiana until Saturday. The city is gorgeously decorated in honor of the visit of the sovereigns.

Announcement was made November 16 that the Kings of Denmark and Sweden would visit King Haakon on November 28. A dispatch from Copenhagen Tuesday said the Associated Press correspondent had learned from a responsible source that the conference was arranged in consequence of an intimation from Germany that the growth of anti-German sentiment in Norway was being followed with concern by Germany, and that it was feared Norway might be impelled, by public opinion or pressure on the late side, to enter the world war, at least to the point of granting a naval base to England and the United States, in which event Germany would be called upon to seize a base in Denmark.

MISS CLEVELAND WEDS  
Daughter of Late President Becomes Bride of William Stanley Dell, of New York.

(By Associated Press.)  
PRINCETON, N. J., November 28.—Miss Marion Cleveland, daughter of the late President, was married to-day to William Stanley Dell, of New York City. The bride, 16, has just returned from ambulance service in France, where she received the cross of the Legion of Honor.